

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 30, 1861.

The Militia Bill.

The Machen amendments to the militia law were finally passed in the Senate Thursday, with a few unimportant changes. The contest over this law has been very animated. Its opponents have attacked it with a determination to defeat it at all hazards. We have found it difficult to appreciate the grounds of their opposition. The amendments seem intended solely to carry out the intentions of the original law; and we are confident would not have met with the opposition they have encountered, if the gentlemen who so constantly opposed them had considered fully their bearing upon the policy of the law.

Both the friends and the opponents of the law seem to concede the necessity of a military organization. It is therefore the more surprising to us that its opponents should have persistently pursued a course which was calculated, in our judgment, very essentially to modify, if not indeed to destroy, the military organization of the State. Never did a law have more determined opposition to encounter. Every effort was made by its enemies to repeal it. Defeated in their attempts to wipe it from the statute book, they next sought to emasculate it by the repeal of the most important sections, and the substitution of others, the effect of which would be to make an entire change of the system. Driven from every other point, they finally engrained upon the bill an amendment permitting every member of the State Guard, who joined the organization prior to the passage of the amendments, to resign his position if he were so disposed. To this amendment there was no serious opposition. But few will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave an organization in which they have pride, and which is so deservedly popular throughout the State. The only effect will be to entail upon the Inspector General the unnecessary labor of doing again the work of mustering the companies, which has been already accomplished, at a heavy tax upon his time.

In this shape the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10.

On questions involving the honor and interests of the State, it is gratifying to find gentlemen who rise above every consideration of party, and govern their actions solely from a regard for the public interests. This is eminently the case with Senator Johnson, of McCracken, and with Senator Pennebaker, of Louisville. The latter gentleman has, from the first, been the able and consistent advocate of the bill. He has defended it from every attack in a manner which shows alike his patriotism and intimate acquaintance with the subject. During the protracted discussion, he showed himself equally well armed against the direct assaults and the concealed movements of his opponents; and exposed in their true light the objects of the particular enemies of the bill. The State Guard have found in him an able defender against those who have either directly or indirectly assailed their patriotism and loyalty. He is, himself, a fair exponent of that class of our citizens. Whatever their views on the political questions of the times, they sink the partisan in the patriot. The Senator, while warmly advocating the cause of the Union, has at the same time shown himself a statesman, by voting to place our State in a condition to command respect, not only at the North and at the South, but also at home. He has shown his faith in that policy which relies implicitly neither upon the forbearance of the North, nor upon that of the South; but chooses rather to decide the questions of the day for ourselves, and to rely for the maintenance of our position upon the loyalty and courage and patriotism of the sons of our own State.

John Elmer, of Lorain county, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Cultivator of several experiments in planting corn among his potatoes, by which he thinks he saved the latter from rotting, and got a fair crop of the former. A small variety of corn should be selected, and only planted between every other row.

LIGHTNING VS. BEECH TREES.—It is asserted that beech trees are never struck by lightning, and that Indians in the forest seek for immunity, during thunder storms, beneath their branches. There is no record, to our knowledge, to disprove the assertion that beech trees are never assailed by the electrical fluid, but the theory of it is beyond our information.

S. M. Penn, of Chillicothe, is appointed special mail agent for Ohio and Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury says, by private dispatches from Tallahassee, we learn that Gov. Perry is concentrating troops at Pensacola with the utmost activity.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Russellville is uninjured by the recent frosts, the Herald says. The fruit crop is promising in that section.

The English press discuss American affairs at considerable length, and generally regard the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a fact accomplished.

In the English Parliament a member has given notice that at an early day he should move that the Government give a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

President Davis has made a requisition upon the Confederate States for additional troops. The Florida Convention has adopted the Constitution.

The Texas Convention has adopted the Montgomery Constitution almost unanimously.

As an act of justice to Capt. L. H. Rousseau, the Senator from Louisville, we state that the resolutions distributed in the two Houses on yesterday, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river, were offered by Mr. Cissell, the Senator from Union county. As this error places both gentlemen in a false position, we publish the resolutions.

Mr. Cissell offered the following resolutions as a substitute for those proposed by Mr. Rousseau:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is of the most vital importance to the commercial interest of the people of Kentucky that the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries should continue free and unimpeded, and she protests against any attempt to obstruct or prohibit the free navigation thereof; and she believes that more can be done to continue the enjoyment of such right by conciliation, and the cultivation of friendly relations with every portion of our common country, than by threats or any attempt at coercion; and this General Assembly is gratified to learn that the convention of Louisiana by unanimous vote, has recognized that right to all friendly States.

Resolved, That this General Assembly has learned that certain of the free States have passed laws declaring the absolute freedom of negro slaves upon touching their soil; and others have passed laws virtually denying the citizens of the slave States the right of transit through such States with their slaves as well as laws denying to citizens of slave States the use of jails, in cases of arrest under the fugitive slave law; and that the Governor of Ohio, in contravention to the Federal Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, as expounded recently by the Supreme Court of the United States, has refused, and still refuses, to surrender a fugitive from justice upon requisition by the Executive of this State; and that a party is organized in the free States to resist, by violence, the execution of federal laws; and these "rights being of vital importance to the people of Kentucky, and the people of her sister slave States, Kentucky feels it her duty to herself and her sister Southern States, to whom she is bound by every consideration of interest and duty, at the earliest day to make this her solemn protest, against any and all such unjust and injurious legislation and conduct on the part of such free States and the Executive of Ohio, and such as Kentucky cannot, and will not, submit to.

AND WHEREAS, We have received information that the Federal Government contemplates sending additional troops to the New York barracks, in this State; therefore,

Resolved, That Kentucky earnestly and solemnly protests against such action on the part of the Federal Government, as tending to defeat efforts for peaceable adjustment, and still further to complicate existing difficulties, and will be regarded by her as an evidence of hostility to the peace and quiet of our citizens, and as intended to destroy and subvert the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the different States, and to the President of the United States.

Blanton Duncan proposed in the Secession Convention at Frankfort to transfer in fee simple the Bell-Everett party to the Southern Rights party. Blanton conceived himself the proprietor of the Bell and Everett men in Kentucky, and we suppose he conceits himself the proprietor of the Secessionists here.—*Lou. Journal.*

Col. Duncan stated in the Convention that the majority of the late Bell and Everett State Executive Committee at Louisville were in favor of Southern Rights, and that in such ticklish times as these, they would do better to transfer over the Bell and Everett men of the five lower Congressional districts to the Southern Rights party, than to have them transferred elsewhere. And that, accordingly, there were a good many influential Bell men present to witness the deed and ratify it.

And certainly the State Executive Committee had as much right to transfer the party to an honorable position, as the Louisville Journal has to transfer it to the "Left Wing." When we look over the State and see the prominent members of the late Bell party declaring themselves against the "Left Wing," our opinion of the Journal's influence is very much lessened. The intelligent yeomanry who were in that party will speak out in favor of the South, as soon as discussion teaches them the true facts. Already our platform has received the indorsement, outside of this city, of such men as Gov. Helm, J. W. Crockett, Phil Thompson, Phil Lee, W. S. Pryor, Col. John Williams, Judge Burnett, Samuel Davis, of the Covington Journal, R. C. Bowling, A. G. Rhea, Dr. Johnson; Wash. Ewing, D. C. Ganaway, G. Terry, Ben Berry, Judge Malone, C. N. Pendleton, Judge Campbell, R. W. Scott, E. C. Tucker, P. H. Dallar, C. D. Elliott, Wm. Helm, Thos. W. Brown, A. D. Kingman, A. W. Holeman, Wm. Edmonds, G. R. Morrill, and scores of like prominent leaders all over the State. With such evidences before us, we may be assured for saying that the Submission leaders are mistaken in supposing that they carry the late Bell party in their breeches pockets. There is too much intelligence and patriotism in the ranks of those who compose that party, to permit the Journal or any body else to lead them into the embraces of "niggerism," however cunningly arranged the plot may be or tempting the bait.

THE BORDER VERSUS THE COTTON STATES.—The border States have been talking and arguing and shilly-shallying about their future course. They do not really know whether they desire to stay in the old Union or go out. They have tried to temporize, originated a Peace Congress, and suggested amendments to the Constitution—and all for nothing. The Black Republicans have not given the people of the border States a single point in the game; but still the leaders remain undecided. In the meantime the politicians of the cotton States have proceeded quietly to establish an independent government, and to form a constitution which is a model State paper. It preserves all the best features of the original compact, with certain requisite additions. The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is as perfect as any such instrument can be. It embodies the ideas of the fathers of the Republic, and offers the very best platform for political discussion that will be carried on between the North and the South during the next year or two. So we advise everybody to take the old Constitution and the new and compare them critically. The Southern politicians have done their work well. The border States politicians have frittered away a great deal of time and wasted a great deal of breath for just nothing at all. While they have been puffing and blowing to no purpose, the cotton States leaders have presented the issue in a clear, solid, compact form—one that the border States politician must accept. That is all the difference between the men of the border and of the cotton States, and the position of the latter is vastly more dignified than that of the former.

New York Herald.

The Maysville Express says the prospect for a heavy wheat crop was never more promising than now, in that section of the State.

The United States Senate has at length adjourned sine die.

[From the New Orleans Sunday Delta.]

American Liberty.
In the beginning of the secession movement in this country, the English Press, with hardly an exception, professed to see and to deplore in the event the failure of the latest and most brilliant scheme of republican liberty which had been witnessed in modern times. English journals set the example in taking this view of the subject, and just at the moment when the masterly course of the seceded States is beginning to afford a thorough refutation of the opinion, we find it adopted and repeated by shallow-purvey journalists in the North belonging to the Black Republican party. Some of them say that if Fort Sumter be given up to the South, it will prove that the Union was a splendid delusion, that the Constitution was a mistake, and the Government a blunder. Others say that if Mr. Lincoln's Administration fail to enforce the collection of duties along the Southern coast, and for all practical purposes re-establish the authority of the United States in the seceded States, it will be a more thorough refutation of the opinion, and will exhibit the utter inefficiency of the Federal system. Now it happens that the very facts on which these political philosophers would base an argument against American liberty, are peculiarly calculated to vindicate it before the world, and to reassure us of its inestimable advantages. If there was any saving principle in that system whose failure they are so ready to proclaim, it was precisely that principle which developed itself in the secession movement; it was precisely that enlightened conviction of justice, and that determined adherence to right, as guaranteed expressly, or by logical construction, in the Constitution, which led the States of the Southern Confederacy peacefully and effectually to repudiate a Government which had degenerated into a mere symbol and agent of a despotic sectional majority. In acting thus, they gave a new expression, a new baptism, a new sanctity to American liberty. The old expression, that of a mere political theory, was discarded; the old baptism had lost its sacramental virtue; the old sanctity was defiled with abominations and filled with hideous idols.

And another fact is worthy of especial consideration. Never in the history of the world was a revolution in a country of such extent and of such numbers effected without bloodshed, without social convulsions, and with such order, and precision, and logical application of means to the accomplishment of result. Where could we find a more decisive and eloquent vindication of American liberty? If it be said that this extraordinary example is not to be ascribed wholly to American liberty, then it follows that Southern institutions and Southern character were the other elements of the problem which has been so beneficent a solution. But it is impossible in the long run to separate systems of government from the character of a people. American liberty would be a vain abstraction without a people imbued with its principles, and resolved with heart and hand to maintain them. It is "men, high-minded men, who constitute a State." While fanatics and aggressors are fretting over blind schemes of spoliation and dominion; while they are deploring the consequences of their own disregard of the true principles of American liberty; while the ingredients of the poisoned chalice which they had mixed for others are commended to their own lips, and they stand appalled after their idle threats of fattening the South upon the carcasses of the North, or of conquering it by force of arms, at the danger of financial ruin and social chaos at home, the Southern Confederacy stands before the world in an attitude of moral sublimity, of political dignity, and of military invincibility. And to what is this due but to American liberty, strengthened by Southern institutions, and illustrated by Southern character.

Public opinion in Europe is beginning fully to appreciate the attitude of the South, and expresses itself with a force and decision that the North can neither despise nor mitigate. The Paris Pays, in a late number, says: "Public opinion will soon comprehend the true policy for both sides of the Atlantic, and will find for the vast interest at stake in the American crisis a satisfactory solution, namely: peaceful separation, without conflict, without war, instead of a disruption by violence, or a Union maintained by force."

They Will Support Lincoln.

The tendency of the submission press of Kentucky is to a full and earnest support of the new Administration.

With scarcely an exception, they have apologized for the abominable doctrines of the inaugural address, or boldly attempted to explain away its obnoxious features.

They will not treat that the President means coercion when he says the power conferred to him will be used to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States; and their readers are daily being prepared to hear that should an attempt by the Federal Government to "possess" forts, Monticello, Jackson, &c., be resisted by the authorities of the Confederate States, the latter must be deemed the aggressors, and held responsible for the consequences.

We hear no more from them of the duty of resistance to any attempt to carry out the policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform, while the falsity of misrepresentation, calumny, detraction, and vituperation are poured out on Southern statesmen and Southern people.

Nothing is left undone that can be done to prejudice the cause of the South or to reconcile our people to the hostile domination of a section, or a madman majority, who have trampled the constitution made by our fathers, and disregarded all the ties that united the States of the Confederacy in one body politic, in their march to power.

Southern "traitors," whose only fault is devotion to their respective States, and not Northern nullifiers, who recognize an unwritten "higher law" and not the Constitution as the rule of their action, are the objects of the attacks of the organ-grinders of the "left-wing" of the great liberal party" in the border slave States.

Men who applaud the "conservatism" of W. H. Seward, the best representative of unadulterated Black Republicanism, will not long hesitate for an excuse when they determine to support the Administration of which that eminent gentleman forms an important part.

We "first endure, then pity, then embrace" and the apologists for Lincoln to-day, will be his defenders to-morrow, and ere long will be as valiant in his support.

The people of Kentucky are not prepared for what is to come; but they should be forewarned, and shall be forewarned. Those who recommend submission now, are only preparing the way for an open advocacy of coercion; and when war with its long train of horrors shall come, precipitated by the aid and comfort given to our enemies by Tories in our midst, an intelligent public will not forget that they were entreated to shun the advice and to turn a deaf ear to the plausible suggestions of party leaders who would wade the country in ruin for one hour's enjoyment of place and power.—*Courier.*

Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, yesterday, reported the following joint resolution, which passed, 62 against 42: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a National Convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the State Convention."

[From the N. O. Sunday Delta.]

A Sunday in Montgomery.
MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1861.
There is no city in the world, none even among the civilized cities of the east, where the Sabbath is more regularly observed than in this capital of the Confederate States. The following little candid expose of my first Sunday experience may prove it:

After eating breakfast, I stepped to the door of the hotel with the view of buying the morning paper; found the newsboy loitering listlessly round his accustomed stand; didn't observe him closely, and communicated my wish.

"What! you don't want to buy a paper on Sunday, do you?" I answered that I did.

"Well, sir, I can't sell 'em, cause the law's agin selling papers on Sunday."

I didn't really care much for a paper, and thought I would just step round to the cigar store and forget my little disappointment in the consoling clouds of a mild Havana. Met the cigar vender a few steps from his door; drew five cents from my vest, and told him my wish. "I couldn't do it, sir; would be in violation of the twenty-fifth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of cigars on Sunday, and the fine would be fifty dollars." "Very well, sir, keep your cigars. I suppose that I can get a cup of coffee at the market, and that will stimulate as much as one of your inferior cabbage leaves." Saying this, I posted off for the market place. Now, just imagine my feelings when I got to the market. There wasn't a beef man, nor a fruit man, nor a coffee stand in the quiet market, of this quiet city, on this very quiet Sunday.

I seldom drink, but desperation will lead to anything. I'll go to the hotel; I'll see the generous landlord, and I'll get a drink of — and water. I saw him. "Lord bless your soul, sir, couldn't think of opening the bar-room to-day; it would be in direct violation of the thirty-ninth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday."

Met a friend, told the state of my feelings. He knew of a place round the corner—round an alley—round a house—where a fellow sold beer on the sly; went to the place; saw every door closed; went to the rear and found a back door open; went in; found lawyers, Dutchmen, doctors—room full and larger plenty; sat down to a side-table; forgave the Town Council, and called for two glasses. "Don't sell lager here on Sunday, sir. The city law is against it." "Well, sir, will you be so kind as to tell me how all these gentlemen get it?" "O, they take dinner, sir."

"Well, how much for a dinner?" "One dime, sir." I took a look—nothing but bread and cheese for dinner; set down at the long table; heard a fellow call for another mug of soup; saw the waiter hand him a mug of beer; had to eat something before we could get anything to drink; tried a piece of cheese—horrid stuff; I called for soup, and at last got two mugs of that article, made from hops and barley; went home; threw myself on the bed; fell asleep; had nightmare; thought I was about to be taken up for disregarding the seventy-fourth ordinance, entitled an ordinance to prevent all persons from eating, sleeping, thinking, talking or doing anything on Sunday; woke up; didn't even ask the landlord for supper; knew it would be in violation of the seventy-fifth ordinance, which provides against eating supper on Sunday night.

The South Carolinians.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore Sun pays this complimentary to the noble South Carolinians:

"Let the fanatic and heartless say what they may, history will record the course of this gallant little State as belonging to the best days of real heroism. Burke was wrong. The age of chivalry is not gone. Alone, poised upon her own sense of duty, a brave handful of men and women rose up, braving any obloquy and hostility, and resolving with perfect unanimity to perish or assert their sacred rights and honor. What treasures have been expected—what tears shed by mothers and wives—what hardships witnessed by youths reared up delicately and in affluence, none of you can conceive. And the same cheerful endurance of exposure, toil, drugery, and privation are still witnessed. As an example, rank this little incident, which I had from an officer high in command. Col. — wishing to visit the city, five of his soldiers immediately volunteered and bent themselves lustily to the oars. The day was hot; the distance perhaps ten miles. The oarsmen were young gentlemen of the most distinguished families—young Rutledge, young Middleton, young Huger, young Pickens, young Hayne—all themselves wealthy, highly refined—but rushing to the tent and all the hardships of the field, and all the perils of battle, when their State had engaged in a struggle for her interests and her dignity. Can even Mr. Sumner wish that such men should be slaughtered by the mere mercenaries who compose most of the file in the American army? One such citizen soldier would be too costly a price for any pile of bricks and park of artillery in the world."

much more for a fort that can be of no sort of use to the Government at Washington, and which must belong to the State from whose waters it emerged."

THE DUEL AT FORT MCCREE.—We have received what we believe to be a correct version of the late difficulty and duel at Fort McCree, Florida, between St. Clair Morgan, the young South Carolinian, and Mr. Storrs, the young Alabama, late a midshipman, U. S. N. It seems that on the night of the duel the young men with a number of comrades were off in a boat on a reconnoitering party near Fort Pickens. Morgan, full of reckless daring, proposed that they should land just under the walls of Pickens to make what discoveries they could; but Storrs objected, saying that it would expose them to almost certain capture, and the majority of the party sided with him. But Morgan, hot-tempered and impatient, reproached Storrs with timidity. A few words passed between them and the boat put back to the main land. When they had disembarked, Storrs said to Morgan that he had intimated a doubt of his courage, and as they had rifles, and the moon was shining brightly, he could prove it.

Morgan responded to this proposition with alacrity. Twenty steps were paced off, and at the first fire Morgan fell dangerously wounded, the heavy ball of the Sharpe's rifle having entered the right groin, and passed through and out of the back part of the thigh. An unfortunate affair, indeed, between two brave young men.—*Mobile Adv.*

Some of those who were a month ago, loud in declaring that the Crittenden compromise was the least that Kentucky would be satisfied with, in her demands of the North are now favoring the policy of the abolition Journal, and abandon the compromise, and thus give up all hope of reconstructing the Union, because, as the Journal says, the compromise is "extremely obnoxious to the North." What will the world say of their honesty, after declaring it was the least they would take and now finding that they cannot get these least of rights in the Union, are willing to give up all claims upon fanaticism, and quietly acquiesce in Lincoln's policy? Every citizen in Kentucky indorsed and affirmed the Crittenden compromise. We will now see who it is that really meant what they said, and are determined to "maintain their rights in the Union."—*Newcastle Democrat.*

John T. Edgar, of Tenn., (son of the late Rev. Dr. Edgar) has been appointed Consul to St. Thomas.

Parson Brownlow has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.
EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
FOR SALE BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Feb 25 wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT
S. C. BULL'S.

P. S. The above, with many other styles, are offered, with the assurance that no stock of Hats can be found in the city more attractive, either in Style or Price.
mar 23 1m

Telegraphic.
From and after this date, all dispatches must be paid for before delivered, as the Operator is compelled to account to the Treasurer of the company in cash at the end of each month.
mar 7 t-wlm J. D. WEEMS, Operator.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
J. P. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.
Jan 17 wdt-wtf

Look at This.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.
Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 30 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents,
oct 16 wdt-wly

Pimples Banished!
Faces Made Clear?
HOW?
By one week's use of the Magnolia Balm. A perfectly harmless but elegant and effectual preparation. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprs., Troy, N. Y.
Jan 17 wdt-wlm

MARRIED.
On March 20th, 1861, by Rev. E. H. Ruthford, in Hinds county Miss., at the residence of Mr. J. L. Smith, Judge ANDREW MONROE, of Kentucky, to Miss LATTIE CHARLESWORTH.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Robert Hiner, Mr. SAMUEL S. CLAY, of Bourbon, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Mr. John M. Kimbrough, of Harrison.

COMING TO FRANKFORT!
"TOM,"
THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
Only ten years old, and an inimitable
COMPOSER, LINGUIST, AND MUSICIAN.
He has given notice of the time of his Concerts will be given.
Dr. T. F. CHAMBERS,
Business Manager.
mar 20 tf

A PRACTICAL TREATISE
FOR THE USE OF
Justices of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, Jailers and Coroners in Kentucky.
By RICHARD H. STANTON, Maysville, Ky.
THIS new work, which has been prepared with unusual diligence and care by the author, is intended to be complete and perfect guide to Justices of the Peace, and the other officers named above, in the discharge of their respective duties under the laws of the State. Price \$4 00
For sale by
mar 7 t-wlmwtf S. C. BULL.

THE BOUGGER.
This wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
mar 15 wlmwly

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY JUDGE.
We are authorized to announce JOHN M. HELMS as a candidate for Presiding Judge of Franklin county.
mar 22 te
We are authorized to announce J. CARTER COLEMAN as a candidate for county Judge.
mar 19 te
JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having expressed his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce S. D. MORRIS as a candidate to supply the vacancy.
mar 14 te
We are authorized to announce W. D. ROBERTSON as a candidate for county Judge.
mar 12 te

Judge JOHN M. HARLAN, having announced his intention to resign the city of Louisville and resign his position of Presiding Judge of Franklin county, we are authorized to announce CHARLES F. CRADDOCK as a candidate for said office.
mar 9 tf
The Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having announced his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce ROBERT H. KING as a candidate to supply the vacancy.
mar 7 tf

For Constable.
FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18, 1861.
To the Editor of the Yeoman:
DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.
JOHN W. PRUETT.
We are authorized to announce G. C. HUGHES as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, in the Forks precinct, at the May election.
mar 21 te
We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. HURCHISON as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.
mar 19 te
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. FLINN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.
mar 12 te

JUDGE 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
We are authorized to announce Hon. SHERIDAN WILLIAMS as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Kentucky, in place of Judge Thomas E. Bramlette, who has resigned.

STATE TREASURER.
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.
feb 16 wdtwte

Notice.
THE notes and accounts due the late C. G. GRAHAM, will remain in my hands for thirty days from this date; all not paid at the expiration of that time will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
T. S. PAGE.
March 19, 1861 wdt-wtd

NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.
Appeal Meeting.
THE Assessor having returned his list of taxable property for the present year according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in April next, at 7 o'clock P. M., with evidence to show the true valuation of their property.
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.
Commonwealth copy.
mar 5 tw td

MARCH SPRING STYLES, 1861.
HATS.
Received at
mar 7 t-wlm S. C. BULL'S.

GARDEN SEED.
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.
Usual supply at
mar 7 t-wlm S. C. BULL'S.

FISHERMEN!! FISHERMEN!!!
Just received by express, a superior lot of
FISHING TACKLE.
Call and see at
mar 7 t-wlm S. C. BULL'S.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.
MAJOR & OVERTON.
WILL execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main Street, Major's Building.
feb 20 tf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, and the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
feb 15

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Ugnes" and "Compania".

